

Letter,
characteristic letter,
the Landing of the
ony:
x, Dec. 17, 1845.
I had not given up
in the 23d. But the
us in the Senate, in
thing more, I wish
to my place.
many gentlemen
came up to the
wood, and to unite
and the virtues of
ember, in the year
hundred and nine,
five or six months
sometimes on the
board.

as far South as
er way within the
go her anchor, to
thing that floated
moored.

red flag, bearing a
was called the half
little deck, with
ary Hudson. She
hook, and her lit-
and weather, was
outer harbor of
n of New York.

louse enterprising
stant and, render
personages in our
tle thought what
or for posterity
the month of the
ee. According to
as seeking a pas-
sage, no doubt, dis-
tinction, a contin-

And into the river,
and unbroken wil-
derness, what a coun-
try, the ex-
tended not at all com-
plices of getting to
the making of fish-
ing, the Indians not
vents—not of the
power, in time
And what a fu-
ture, before that coun-
try of which he had
discovered; that
itself, even faint-
ness of minds of the
continent, adven-
turers, yet looked
for gold, and to
wealth. The real
every and settled

profound and uni-
rote an essay on
were limited and
which brought the
us never to have
rity, and power,
even in those
ill, he so patheti-
rity."'
ny of his cotem-
and see,
bel!"
not shoot rap-
eat progress, in
only exhibited a
and beaver skins.
is thought to be

...count hundred
hundred pounds
...who had set-
...a year." The
...then still in the

...mits of this let-
...ought about by
...k owes her pres-
...Two may be
...the establish-
...ment. Never-
...there acted a
...importance, of
...the spot which
...led with fierce
...United States
...age Washington
...clamation, as
...ate of the great
...land surrendered
...e of a common
...very act she

common component, or with-
out useful to her,
his gait and
glits, clearly and
construction of
can up the lakes
sea; followed,
at works of pub-
names of Morris
readily embraced
air designs. Van
y, and Porter.
ity State that she
er for favor and sup-
New York enter-
der the prosperity,
of her neighbor
athetic hope and
in the language
l,
ogues."

member of the
provide for the
It bore this
ness of a canal nav-
Hudson's River,
Commerce and
men, intercourse
States, and tend
ty of the country,
ION."

Commissioners to apply
for co-operation
characteristic of
m of conscious
ventatives to use
lication of New

re never be any
at a competition
minuence, in ob-

this letter to a

on to fill its orb:
 ood rays of in-
 berty!

... &c.,
 WEISTER.

nation.

... of the British
 about \$20,000,-
 ective men in
 department, em-
 and other pen-
 the same year
 all allowances
 al Family, and
 establishment
 ed; salaries and
 ment, including
 department, in-
 and Criminal

and superannuaries and consuls, annuities on the \$100,000! *seven* the sum paid to connected with *there* are 363 Judges *aries* amount to *they non-effective* that honor the to human laws and their profound do not receive one to the do- Navy! el republic and *my*. In looking *we*, find this to service and pay periods of our to 1823 a period captains, whose *this* period, was

ants, a little over seventy-two half, and eight years. In the mean that, of 1, the government were waiting or allowance for \$44,100! The officers and men, we have effective officers in 1845 to 278 judges of the United States, but received by the inferior orders. If non-effective men annually more members of the ves, and to all district Courts of

for December,
Poe, says--
exhibits qualities
with each other
analysis, and a
frightfully minute
this, a skill in
outrage notions,
seem tame and
he saw this.

Reformation, recently started in Eng-

there is abundant need of a reform, no one can doubt. But every one may not be so great and multiplied are the evils of our present system. The English alphabet is phonetic; that is, in its origin it is a representation of the elementary sounds of language, by characters or letters. But its attempt is a *perfect failure*, is most defective. In the first place, there are hardly any half letters in our alphabet, all are either different vowel-sounds, and consonant-sounds, in the language. We have thirteen vowels, well defined and easily distinguished from each other, and only five vowels. Instead of twenty-four consonants, we have only twenty-two, which, more

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This is but a specimen; and my limits will not allow me to go into a full exposition of the subject.

All who have examined it, know that it is a complete labyrinth of uncertainty and confusion from beginning to end—that no one can find from the sound of a word how custom has called it, nor can any find from the sound the sound of the spelling pronounce a *single* letter of the language. It is true there are some principles, some uniformity of blunders, but so general and loose are these principles, and so many exceptions are there to this unity, that to read and write the language requires that the memory should be burdened with the arbitrary spelling each one of our sixty thousand words, as a separate task. To effect this truly mighty task, children are confined to their spelling lessons, a large portion of the hours spent in the school-room.

all the years of their childhood and then, for the greater part of them, it is but partially accomplished. With an adequate alphabet representing sounds of the language—each sound and relation always expressed by the same letter and every word spelled just as it is pronounced, all the time and labor, worse than that of an arbitrary system, now required, is such an alphabet that Mr. Pitman, the thousands in England engaged with have proposed. To learn to read on system, it is necessary first to learn the alphabet of forty-one letters. The labor of committing to memory is then added. There is no surer thing as learning words is spelled, that is, what particular

system has adopted to represent it, necessary in the present system; but the determinations of *one*, from the sound of *o*, how it ought, and must be spelled, he finds that the sense of each word is clear, with perfect certainty and precision the letters which compose it. To learn with ease and fluency is to acquire an easy and familiar acquaintance with the signs of the language, and the analysis of

This of itself is one of the most easy and profitable exercises in which the un-
employed can be employed: it is laying the foundation of all other knowledge, and is by itself sufficient one, for a good education. The system changes the whole of the study into a task to read. From an irksome and tedious task of years, it becomes the computer's

The mind is gratified with truth and
 435 instead of being dulstified with
 contradictions. The aid of the
 teacher is only required to teach the
 alphabet; and to give
 440 little inkling how this key to the temple
 is to be used; and he is prepared to
 ascend, and explore; not polluting his
 445 mind, but every thing to explore, and reach
 both and easy his future progress.

No. II.
 PUNCTUITY.

Easy to see, Mr. Editor, that this subject
 450 deserves bearings. I think it appears from
 as advanced in No. I, that the interests

ity, and to whom the English tongue is so peculiar, would be greatly improved by the formation of an alphabet, based on the phonetic principle. But with respect to the acquisition of our language by foreigners, the necessary changes were altogether unimportant. It is singular, that it is utterly impossible for a foreigner to acquire the pronunciation of our language from books, without the aid of instruction. To learn to read and write, the best instructors, probably requires two or three times the labor, that would be expended to merely learning to speak it. Were we discriminated in a natural alphabet, the written language, instead of an incumbrance, would be of assistance in the acquisition of the language; and English would soon, not only be learned by foreigners, but be spoken by them.

On in all the civilized nations of the Old world; for, could they teach ten-fold facility to the unenlightened English, is really the best language, as it contains some of the most valuable that the world has ever produced, it may supersede all other dialects, and be the universal speech of man! The floods of migration, every year overflowing, and as some eddies grow darkened, sink, and are already given to the American party. Will it not be heard our absurd orthography; and then Anglicise, republicanism, and in the Protestant sense of the term, christianise our alien strangers?

born on our soil; to whom we owe, in fact, a still stronger obligation. The vast majority of our colored population were raised employed, than in threading the English orthography. They now find culture almost too great for their unimpaired powers. Photography is their sole resource. Without it, the present generation will, to a great extent, be cut off from edge of books. They cannot, in general, find time, labor, and expense, necessary to read even the *Watts* and *Webster*. The *Watts* is now partly printed in the Phonograph and with proper effort, may soon be in the hands of every colored man, and child, that has escaped the "South-

perhaps I have trespassed too far upon
your readers. Allow me to

ity or sixty, mostly colored, has since gathered in your city, and is now rapid advancement on the Phonetic. They have come to the conclusion that the present system is inadequate and truckling to the vulgar, and with the whole race of Venerals, founded in unreasonable, arbitrary on the one hand, and blind tacit sub- in the other, is soon to be assigned to oblivion.

My dear friend, I will describe briefly the Short-hand or Phonography.

J. S. DIXON.

Anti, Dec. 27th, 1845.

Unlabeled Accident.—The steamer "Capt. John B. Fisher," bound to New York from Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning, lost, at about 2 o'clock A. M., "struck" Island 74, just below the mouth of the river. She was an inferior stern-wheel steamer, crowded with passengers. Immediately after the collision, the cabin floor broke away and any assistance could be rendered by the officers or crew. The night was foul, and, thirty-four persons at least were believed to have been drowned or frozen to death. The bodies of several persons floated down several miles below where the accident occurred. The survivors were mostly in their night clothes, and, when they reached the shore a number of persons were reported to be suffering from exposure.

out with skulls as the cabin floated
succeeded in saving several. A Mr.
sliding near Memphis, swam ashore
helped the engineer ashore, who froze
afterwards. A gentleman with his
aid were found frozen to death. It
ed there were a number of others on
whose bodies had not been discov-

are indebted to the politeness of
SON and REEBELIN, for important pub-
lications.

